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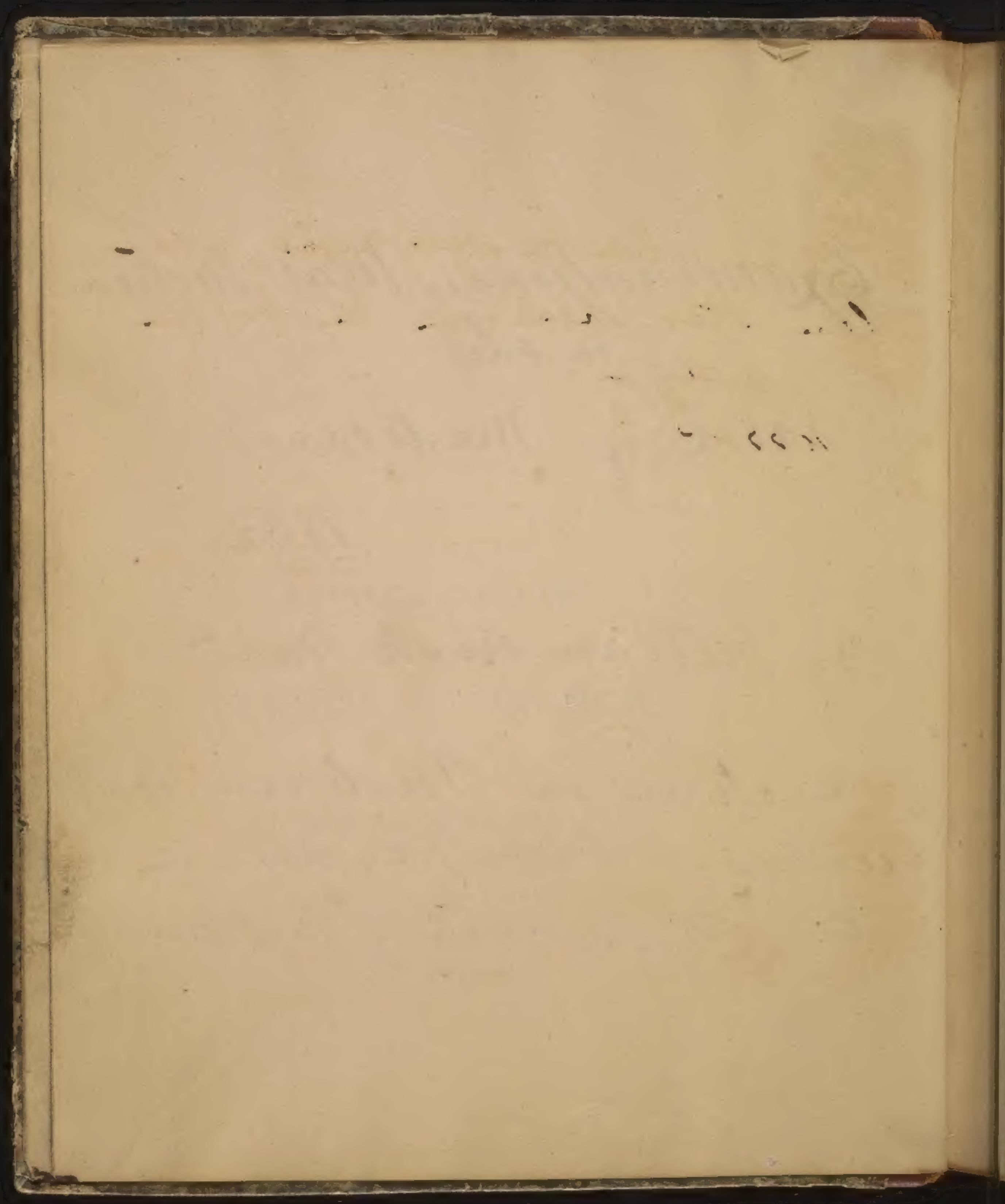
COMMUNITER BONA PROFUNDERE DEORUM EST.

Examinations on Mat. Medica  
in the  
School of Medicine

1832

By William Rush. M.D.

Lecturer on Materia Medica and Therapeutics in  
the Philadelphia Sch: of Medicine



My life is like the dark night, whose  
lone star shines in the bosom  
of the sky -  
1833 - J. G.

Index in Book 1<sup>st</sup>  
Division of Nat: Med<sup>g</sup>  
and  
Emetics

Page. 1.

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1  
Ques. How does the Professor of Med. Div. in the U.P.  
divide the Material Medicina.

Ans. into

Quæst<sup>2</sup> Sedativa - Incitativa - Nutritiva  
What Remedies are comprehended in the first  
Division<sup>2</sup>

Ans - Emetics - Cathartics - Enemata -  
Diaphoretics - Paeumaretics or expectorants  
Durstetics &c

Quæst<sup>3</sup> Define an Emetic?

Ans - Medicines which excite vomiting -  
Quæst 4<sup>th</sup> How is this process effected?

Ans - By an inverted motion of the Stomach  
and by the contraction of the Diaphragm  
and Abdominal Muscles -

Quæst. 5<sup>th</sup> What usually are the first  
perceptible effects of an Emetic upon  
the General System?

Ans - Sense of Chilling - nausea -  
Pale countenance - Quick - feeble - and  
irregular Pulse -

Quæst. 6<sup>th</sup> What is the State of the General  
system when vomiting takes place?

"General Sufficient Diseases" called  
a "Complication" — the system must  
under such circumstances be  
like One in a crowd, likely indeed  
to be squeezed to death — this owing  
however to the want of proper dis-  
cipline or arrangement — so much  
for nosology —

"Small Pox" — the Pock said to "Strike  
in" — where? — when do they go <sup>why</sup> to — a symptom of danger "The touch"  
but, better reasons for this than  
"Striking in" — where does the sunburn  
go & the contracted countenance  
which <sup>often</sup> precedes death "Strikes to" —  
Answer this — They all are symptoms  
of individual and relative value  
to the Pathologist —

Ans - flushed face - circulation more active  
increase of heat upon the surface of the  
body -

Ques. 7<sup>th</sup> what the effects upon the general  
system after the action of an Emet. is over?

Ans - System in a state of languor  
disposition to sleep - skin becomes moist  
and cooler - the pulse slower and fuller  
Ques. 8<sup>th</sup> when there is determination <sup>to</sup> <sup>blood</sup>  
to the head would you prescribe Emetics?

Ans - Proceed their use by Blood letting -  
<sup>the not being done</sup>  
<sup>why</sup> Spasms of some times produced -

Ques. 9<sup>th</sup> what other diseases that  
contraindicate their use -

Ans - Hernia - Hemoptysis -

Ques. 10<sup>th</sup> when we wish to gain a  
powerful effect upon the general system  
from an Emetic - would you allow the  
patient much or little drink -

Ans. Little - when the contents of the  
stomach are nearly to be evacuated - copious  
draughts of warm water - or Chamomile tea  
will effect the purpose -

Mondague the  
Answer me - Are ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~weather~~ <sup>weather</sup> ~~like~~ <sup>like</sup> - from  
appearances to day, will it rain  
next Thursday - I wait for a  
reply - Tell me of the most  
of Rosology - from the condition  
of your sick patients ~~to~~ <sup>to</sup> without  
eruptions on their skins to day - whether  
on Thursday they will be afflicted with  
Rubeola - Scarletina, Simplex - duplex  
Maligna - Small - Great or Chicken  
Pox. - I'll hear from you -  
Burra for Rosology -

\* acting upon the Brain - hence indirectly  
producing this Torpor of Stomach -

Quest. 11<sup>th</sup> When Should Emetics be presented  
in a Full or Empty State of Stomach —  
Ans. in Empty — and at what time of Day  
Ans. in the Morning — Nonsense —

Quest. 12<sup>th</sup> When an Emetic operates  
too harshly — so much so — as to endanger  
the life of the Patient. What should be  
Prescribed?

Ans — The Antidote of the Emetic Article  
afterwards — give Laudanum — in proper  
Quantities — either by the Mouth — or per Anum  
Cordial and Stimulating Drink — Sinaipus  
to the Extremities — Fomentation to Fit of  
Stomach — a Blister to the Epigastrium —  
Lime Water — or with Milk added — Spt of  
Tinctorium — 20-30 drops — Brandy and Water —  
Mint Tea — an old opium Pill — Strong deco-  
tion of Green or Hyson Tea —

Quest. 13<sup>th</sup> When the Stomach is in  
a torpid State — for instance from Poisons  
— what should be prescribed —

Ans. their Antidotes should be prescribed  
Quest. 14<sup>th</sup> If Laudanum — or any

Ques. what Substitutes for the officinal  
Emetics do we occasionally resort to  
in cases of emergency - Ans - Feather-  
finger - warm water. Salts water -  
Mustard in Stomach Pump -  
Ques. what Effect do Emetics in Small  
Doses produce upon the Skin - . Sweating -  
Cough - Expectoration - Absorbent System - increase  
their action - Their Effects upon  
Sugactions (meaning the Muscular System)  
Tinct. Antimon - Injected into the blood  
vesels. will open pulse -

other narcotic should be taken in Excess - what should be Prescribed?

Ans - Ice applied to the Head - cold affusions - to the Surface of the body -

Quest. 15<sup>th</sup> With the warm bath - and Vunction sometimes arouse the Sensibility of the Stomach to Eructive Impressions?

Ans - yes -

Quest. 16<sup>th</sup> Which is the best and most convenient way to administer an Emetic -

Ans - give the usually prescribed dose - in divided quantities - at stated intervals of 15 or 30 minutes - until Emesis is produced ~~and now~~

Quest. 17<sup>th</sup> From which Kingdoms of Nature are the Emetics now in Medical use selected -

Ans - from - Vegetable - and Mineral

Quest. 18<sup>th</sup> Enumerate the principal Vegetable Emetics -

Ans - Specae - *Spiraea*. *Trifolia* or *Gillenia* *Trifolia* - *Euphorbia* Specae - or American *Great*

\* Cephaelis Emetica of some botanists  
X. and is a Native of S. America -

\* Bycotria Emetica -

Nicotiana Tabacum - Nilla Maritima  
or Squill -

Quest 9<sup>th</sup> what is the Botanical name  
of Ipecac -

Ans - Callicocca - Ipecacuanha - X +  
Quest 20<sup>th</sup> what part of the Plant is used  
Ans - the Root -

Quest 21<sup>st</sup> what are the names of the Plants  
furnishing different kinds of Ipecac -

Ans - Viola Emetica - Callicocca Ipecac  
and Psychotria Emetica -

Quest 22 - How many species of the Root  
are there -

Ans - 4 Brown - white - grey - and yellow.

Quest 23. which is the best?

Ans - the Brown -

Quest 24<sup>th</sup> How is this Species distinguished.

Ans - by Winkles - dark brown Colour  
out side - and white within -

Quest 25<sup>th</sup> Has it any smell - Ans - when  
unbroken - None - when Pulverized - a  
faint disagreeable odour -

Quest 26<sup>th</sup> Has it any Taste

\* Do twice one or two grains of any other veg  
etable Emet of no more activity than  
Ipecac - accord- to state of Stomach

Ans - Yes - nauseous - bitter - and sub-acid -

Ques<sup>t</sup> 27.<sup>th</sup> Does boiling water extract its Energies - Ans - Yes - takes up - 8 parts in 20. of Specac -

Ques<sup>t</sup> 28.<sup>th</sup> What Effect has the Process of decoction upon Specac -

Ans - destroys its Emetic Properties -

Ques<sup>t</sup> 29.<sup>th</sup> Does Alcohol - act upon it -

Ans - Yes - it takes up 4 Parts - in 20 -

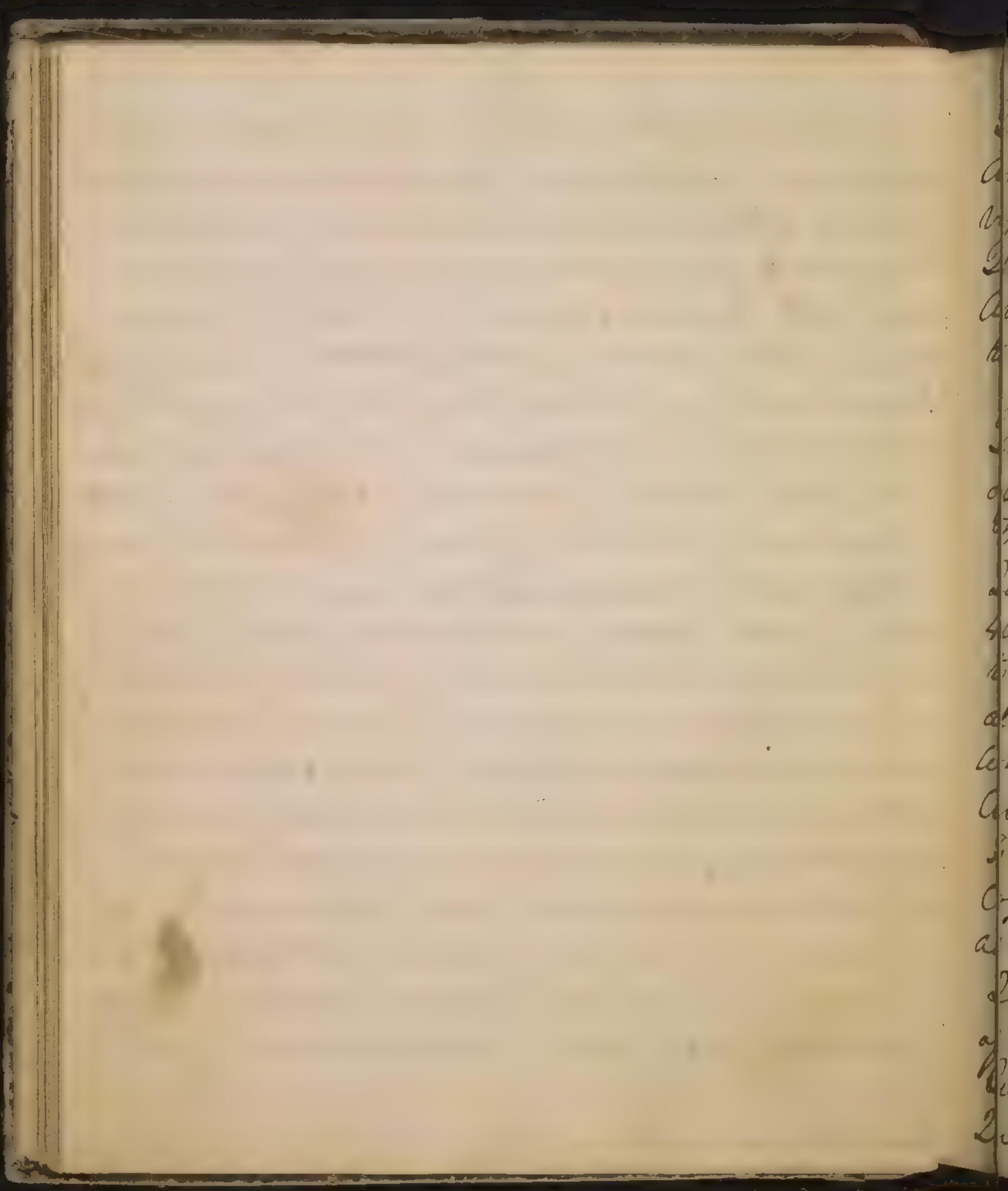
Ques<sup>t</sup> 30.<sup>th</sup> How is Specac - usually administered? Ans - in Powder with water - Ques<sup>t</sup> 31.<sup>th</sup> What is the Dose - Ans X to XXX gr. (Ques<sup>t</sup>. with one or two grs. vomit (ask. Dr Cope) - Ans (yes)

Ques<sup>t</sup> 32.<sup>th</sup> What is the Active Principle of Specac - Ans - Emetine - Ques<sup>t</sup> 33.<sup>th</sup> What is the Dose of Emetine -  $\frac{1}{4}$ . to  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. Ques<sup>t</sup> 34.<sup>th</sup> What will destroy the Effect of an over dose of Emetine - Ans - a decoction of Galls -

Ques<sup>t</sup> 35.<sup>th</sup> Which Root of Specac

X Greece - checks the the Narcotic Effect  
of opium -

yields the most Emetine? Ans - the Brown - 16 per ct - of course the best -  
 Quest. 36<sup>th</sup> Is Ipecac - a gentle Emet? Ans - Yes - and to preserve its virtues - it should be kept in small vials - and not exposed to the light -  
 Quest. 37<sup>th</sup> Is there any other officinal preparation of Ipecac - in use - beside the Powd. Root. and the active Principle Emetine? Ans - Yes - what? the Wine of Ipecac - Quest. 38<sup>th</sup> How is this made - Ans. Bruised Root of Ipecac 3jj - Spanish white wine 2 Pint - Digest for 10 days - and strain - Quest. 39<sup>th</sup> Is this a safe and gentle Emet? Ans. Yes - and its dose is One ounce - more or less, according to the age of the Patient -  
 Quest. 40<sup>th</sup> What is the Botanical name of the American Ipecac - Ans. *Euphorbia Ipecac* - Quest. 41<sup>st</sup> Where does this Species of *Euphorbia* grow? Ans. in the sandy soils of the Southern - and Middle states -  
 Quest. 42<sup>nd</sup> Is it a powerful Emet - Ans. Yes -



Quest. 43<sup>rd</sup> in Large doses is it a safe Emetic?—  
Ans. No — Produces. Head. Vertigo — Disturb-  
tion — and Much prostration of Strength —  
Quest. 44<sup>th</sup> what is the Average dose  
Ans. 10. to XX gr — not however Equal  
to the officinal Specie —

Quest. 45<sup>th</sup> what is the Botanical name  
of the Indian Physick — Ans. *Spiraea*  
*trifoliata* — or *Gillenia Americana* —  
Quest. What is it — Ans a Plant — Quest  
46<sup>th</sup> when does it grow — Ans. From Canada  
to Florida — in Bogs — and Shady Woods —  
also — on Mountainous Places — Quest. 47<sup>th</sup>  
what Part of the Plant is used Medicinally  
Ans — the Bark of the Root — Quest 48<sup>th</sup>  
Is it Tonic in Small doses — Ans Yes — Dr  
Cope says so — Quest 49<sup>th</sup> what is its Use  
as an Emetic — Ans. 20. to XXX gr —

Quest. 50<sup>th</sup> what is the Botanical name  
of Tobacco — Ans. Nicotiana Tabacum  
Quest. What is it? Ans. a Plant —  
Quest. 51<sup>st</sup> what Part of this plant is

\* Dr Barton - late prof: of Mat Med - is  
to P. Evacuated Sandarum once from  
the Stomach. by Tobacco applied to its Epigas-  
tric region - when all other means failed -  
I once had a patient. who had been advised  
by a friend (not a medical man) to apply  
a strong decoction of Tobacco over his body  
to cure an eruption upon his skin - he had  
nearly lost his life - in consequence -

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used Medicinally - Ans. The leaves —  
Quest. 52<sup>nd</sup> How would you distinguish  
a recent. or fresh leaf of tobacco - from a  
dried one — Ans - by the Colour - when fresh  
of a pale green Colour - when dry - of a  
lively yellowish Cast — Quest. 53<sup>rd</sup> Name  
the leaves any Smell - Ans Yes - an  
unpleasant Narcotic Smell - and to  
those unused to their effects upon the  
fauces - an Acid - and burning taste —  
Quest. 54<sup>th</sup> Does Tobacco - operate upon  
the system otherwise - than as an Emetic?  
Ans - yes - as a Narcotic - Erskine -  
Sialagogue — Quest. 55<sup>th</sup> Is it a safe  
Emetic - not always - its effects apt to  
be violent — Quest. Will Tobacco - act  
as an Emetic - when applied externally  
to the human body - Yes. to the Stom-  
ach the pit of - or to the surface of the  
body generally — Quest. 56<sup>th</sup> what is  
the Dose of Tobacco. as an Emetic —  
Ans. 3 to 6. or 8 grs — Quest. 57<sup>th</sup> what  
is the active Principle of Tobacco - Ans.

Isobelia diffusa of Linneus of Sweden,  
a common plant of the growing  
thickets, the leaves which had  
the scars and Chapman's idea-  
ments like tubers & producing  
copious discharge of bile &  
blackish stool - and giving  
a powerful Emetic producing  
some times Alarming convulsions

Carter gave it an Astrinum  
of flowers of Monkshood also  
and its

This plant should be  
gathered in August - plucked up  
by the stalk - Every part of  
it wants profuse action, but  
the leaves and inflatus capsule  
the most active.

Nicotine - a colourless substance - Acrid taste - Soluble in water - And precipitated by Nutt galls —

Question 58<sup>th</sup> What is the Botanical name of the Squill - Ans. Scilla Maritima - Quest. 59<sup>th</sup> What is the Squill - Ans - a Bulbous Rooted Plant - Where does it grow? Ans - grows wild upon the shores of Spain - and Portugal -

Question. 60<sup>th</sup> What part of the plant is used in Medicine - Ans - the Root —

— How is it shaped - Ans like a pear consists of scales or lamina - in contact with each other - like a coat of Mail -

— The Recent root contains a white viscid juice - Quest. 61<sup>st</sup> Has the Squill any Smell - Ans No - Any Taste? —

Ans. Yes - bitter - Acrid and nauseous

Quest. 62<sup>nd</sup> Does the Root when dry lose any of its virtue? Ans - No - but it loses about 4 fifths of its weight -

Quest. 63<sup>rd</sup> What is the dose of Squill as an Emetic - Ans. 4. to 6. or 8 grains -

Ques - What is Oregis Wine Syrup - Composed  
of - Ans - S. Snake Root  
Honey -  
Tart. Emet.  
one gr. of Tart. Emet. to an oz of y  
the Syrup -

From Dr. J. C. H.

\* Sallit in the active Principle -

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Ques - Is Antimony in its Pure State - active  
Ans - No - in what Oigin -  
Ques - What is its ordinary form -  
Ans - In the State of Sulphuret -

Quest. 64<sup>th</sup> Is Squill much used in its Pow<sup>d</sup> form as an Emet - Ans - No - More frequently in combination with other Remedies to fulfil other indications -

Quest. 65<sup>th</sup> what are the several officinal preparations of Squill in common use or Ans - The dry -  
the Vinegar - and the Oxymer -

Quest. 66<sup>th</sup> what are the doses of these - Ans - from  $\frac{1}{2}$  an Ounce to one Ounce regulated by the age of the Patient -

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### Mineral Emetics -

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What are the Principle Mineral Emetics - Ans - Tart. Emet. Kermes. Mineral - Golden Sulphur (or Sulph. Ant. Precip) - Pulvis Antimonialis (or James Powder) - Sulph. Cupri - Sulph. Tincii - Sulphur Mineral - (or Sub. Sulph. of Mercury) - and as Dr Coxe recommends (Corrodine Sublimate) -

Quest. 2<sup>nd</sup> what is the officinal name

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of Tartar Emetic?

Antimonium - Tartarizatum - or Tartrate  
of Antimony, and Potash -

Ques. 3<sup>rd</sup> How is it Formed?

Ans. From. The Crocus or Sulphureted  
oxide of Antimony - Bitartrate of Potash  
(Tartar) - and distilled water - boiled together -  
Ques. Are there any other oxides of Ant.  
employed in the formation of this Salt -  
Ans. Yes - The Glap. (which is also a Sulph-  
urated oxide) - and the Powder of Algaroth -  
(which is a Sub-hydroschlorate of Ant) -

Ques. 4<sup>th</sup> what is the prop. of its Formation

Ans. The oxyd. of Ant. is dissolved in the  
Excess of acid of the bitartrate - hence  
forming a Tartrate of Ant. whilst the  
bitartrate is reduced to the state of Tartrate  
- The Tartrate of Ant. does not combine  
with all the Tart. of Potash - but with  
a portion of it only - Hence the liquid  
from which Tartar Emet. is deposited -  
is a solution of Tartrate of Potash -

Ques. 5<sup>th</sup> What is the Colour of Tart Emet



Aus - White - and its form ? Crystalline -  
Dust  $6^{\text{th}}$  when Exposed to the Air over it  
Effloresces -

Aus - Yes -

Ques. 7<sup>th</sup> How is it as regards its solubility  
in water ?

Aus - Soluble in 15 parts of water at  $60^{\circ}$  and  
in 3 parts at  $212^{\circ}$  -

Ques. 8<sup>th</sup> When Exposed to Heat what change  
takes place in it -

Aus - Its Acid is destroyed - and leaves  
behind a mixture of Potash - and Oxyd of  
Antimony -

Ques. 9<sup>th</sup> What Substances decompose it -

Aus - The Alkalies - and their Carbonates -  
Vegetable Juices - decoctions of Vegetable  
Substances - particularly such as are bitter  
and Astringent - viz Bark. yellow - the fluid  
decomposes. & of Tart Emet -

Ques. 10<sup>th</sup> What is the Dose - Ans. 1 to 2 grs

Ques. 11<sup>th</sup> What is the vinoas Solution of this  
Article called - Ans - Antim. wine

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Quest. 12<sup>th</sup> How is it made? -

Ans- with Tart Emet. Boiling distilled water - and white wine - dissolving the Tartar Emet. first in the water - and then adding the wine -

Quest. 13<sup>th</sup> How much Tartar Emet is there in an <sup>u</sup> once of wine - according to the Standard (R. S. P.) now adopted -

Ans. 4 grs -

Quest. 14<sup>th</sup> What is the dose -

Ans- for an adult - a Teaspoonful at a time  
How much for a child after birth shortly -  
One to two drops - in a Teaspoonful of water -  
at 3 or 4 Months - 5-10. or 20 drops - to a few

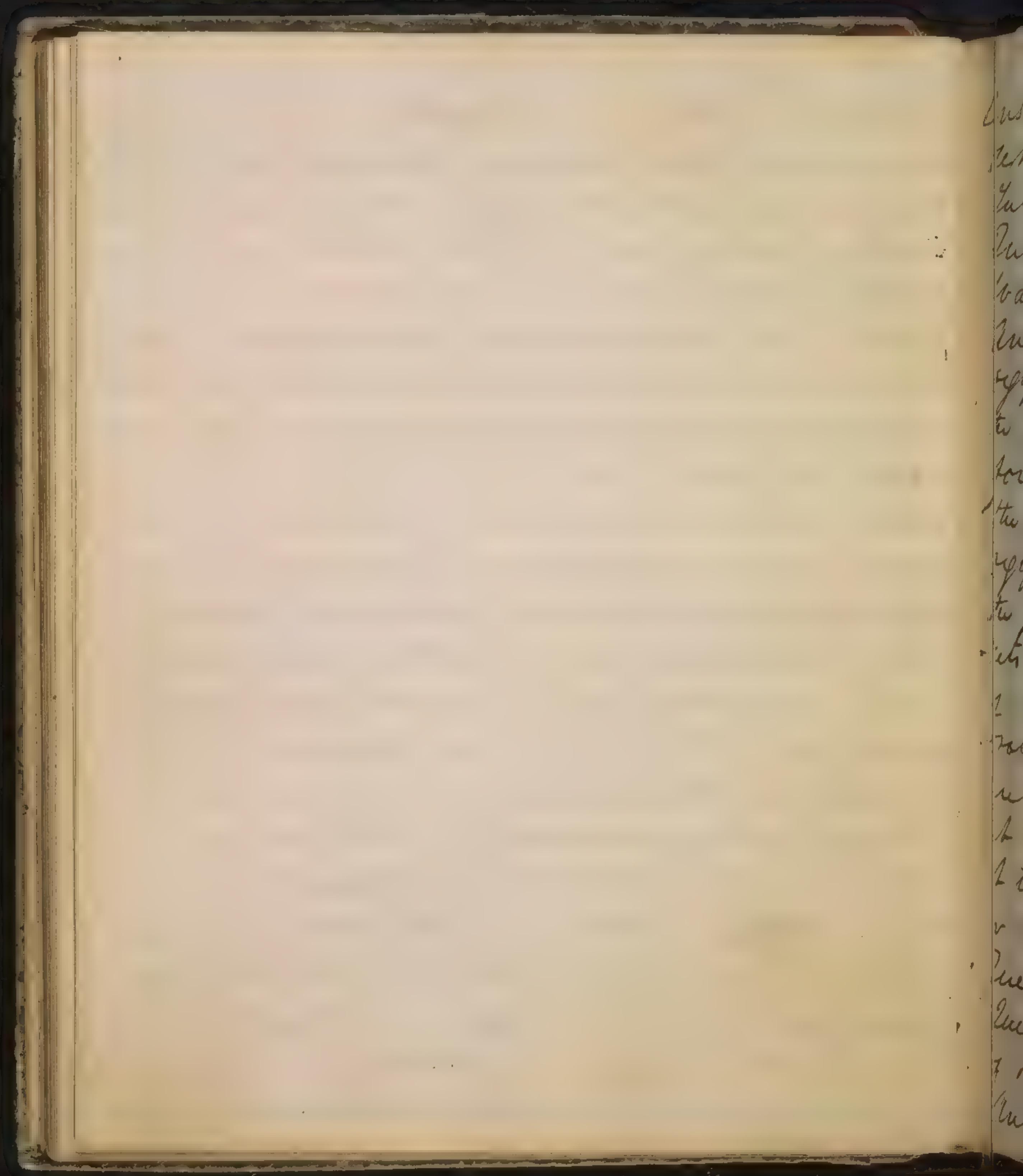
Quest. 15<sup>th</sup> What is the officinal name  
of Kermes Mineral.?

Ans. Hydro-sulphuret of Antimony - or  
Brown Antimoniate Sulphur -

Quest. 16<sup>th</sup> How is it formed? -

Ans. By fusing together Sulphuret of  
Antimony - and Carb of Potash

Quest. 17<sup>th</sup> What takes place in consequence  
of fusing these substances together?



Ans~ the Carb: Acid is driven off - and the remaining mass is a mixture of the Sulphurets of Antimony and Potash -  
 Quest 18<sup>th</sup> what takes place when water is boiled upon this mass ?

Ans~ The water is decomposed - its oxygen - oxidises the Antimony - whilst the Hydrogen unites with the Sulphur - forming Hydrosulph. Acid - Part of the Acid thus formed unites with the oxyd of Antimony - and the rest with the Potash - so that the mixed Sulphurets (spoken of above) - become a mixture of Hydrosulphuret of Antimony - and Hydrosulphuret of Potash - The Hydrosulphuret of Antimony is soluble in the other at the boiling temperature - but not so when it is cold - Hence Hydrosulph: of Antimony or Kermes: Min: is precipitated -

Quest 19<sup>th</sup> what is the dose - 2 to 4 or 6 grs -

Quest 20<sup>th</sup> what is the officinal name of the Golden Sulphur: of Ant?

Ans~ Sulph: Arsat: Antimonii -

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Quest 21<sup>st</sup> How is this obtained?

Ans in By heating the liquor from which the Kermes has precipitated - with Dilute Sulphuric Acid -

Quest. 22<sup>nd</sup> Is there much difference between this latter preparation - and the Kermes Mineral?

Ans. The latter contains a larger proportion of Sulphur - One - the same as Kermes 3 to 6 gms -

Quest 23<sup>rd</sup> What is the official name of Eamus Powder?

Ans. Pulvis Antimonialis or Oxyd of Antimony - with Phosphate of Lime -

Quest. 24<sup>th</sup> how is it formed?

Ans in By heating Sulphuret of Ant with Shavings of Hart's horn - What is its Colour - White - what the dose in 2 to 6 gms -

Quest. 25<sup>th</sup> What is the official name of the Turpeth Mineral?

Ans in Hydrargyri - sub. Sulph. Flavus - or Turpethum. Mineral is

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Quest. 26<sup>th</sup> How is it formed?

17

Ans. By boiling Sulphuric Acid. with  
Purified Quicksilver - in a Sand Bath  
to dryness - and then throwing the white  
matter which is left in the bottom of  
the vessel - into boiling water a yellow  
Powder is produced which must be washed  
with warm water -

Quest. 27<sup>th</sup> what is its colour - and Taste -

Ans. Brilliant yellow - and Acid taste

Quest. 28<sup>th</sup> is it a Prompt. Emetic - Yes -

Quest. 29<sup>th</sup> Does it Ever Salivate. Yes -

Quest. 30<sup>th</sup> what is its dose - 6 to 8 grs.

Quest. 31<sup>th</sup> what is the Chemical or officina  
name of Blue Vitriol - Ans. Sulp:Cuori.  
or Cuprum Vitriolatum -

Quest. 32<sup>nd</sup> what is its form - Ans -

Crystallized Rhomboids -

Quest. 33<sup>rd</sup> what is its taste - Styptic &

Metallic Quest. 34<sup>th</sup> does it Effloresce in the  
Air - Ans - Yes - Quest. 34<sup>th</sup> Is it  
Soluble in Water - Gas - Yes - Quest. 35

More so in Hot - than Cold Water?

+ It is insoluble in Alcoh.

Aus - Yes. Weighs more than 3 times - Soluble in 4 Parts at 60° and 2 at 212° +  
Quest 35<sup>th</sup> What are the substances incompatible with Sulph Cup.

Aus - Earths - Alkaline some of the metals - the Alkaline Carbonates - borates and Phosphates - Quest. 37<sup>th</sup> What is the dose of Sulph. Cupri - Ans - 3 to 5 grains - Quest. 38<sup>th</sup> What vegetable substance is an Antidote to the Effect of Copper - Ans - Sugar -

Quest. 39<sup>th</sup> What is the chemical name of White Vitriol - Ans. Sulphur Zincii - or Vitriolum Album - Quest. 40<sup>th</sup> What is the form (usual) of this Article

Ans. In crystals of Tetrahedral prisms

Quest. 41<sup>th</sup> What is its taste -

Ans. Slightly metallic - Quest. 42<sup>th</sup> Does it Effervesce in the Air - Ans - yes

Slightly - Quest. 43<sup>th</sup> Is it Soluble in water - Ans - yes -

In either Hot. or Cold - Quest. 44<sup>th</sup> Is it Soluble in Alcohol - Ans - No -

"Oxfile relates a Case of a Lady who  
took 2 Ounces of W. bet. gave her a  
puke - then an Alkali - and Sugar &  
water - she recovered "

Quest 45<sup>th</sup> What are the Substances  
incompatible - or that Decompose  
Sulphate of Zinc -  
Ans. Alkalies - Earths - The Astringent  
and vegetable infusions - and Milk -  
Quest 46<sup>th</sup> What is the dose of ~~Sulph.~~<sup>19</sup> Zinc -  
Ans - 10. to 30. grs -

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Quest 1<sup>st</sup> Cathartics.

Define a Cathartic? Ans. A Medicine that  
increases the Peristaltic motion of the bowels.  
and thereby excites discharge -

Quest 2<sup>nd</sup> What is Manna?

Ans. The Concrete juice of the Fraxinus Orni  
Quest 3<sup>rd</sup> Is it often prescribed alone -

Ans. No. usually combined with Scena -

Quest 4. What are good substitutes for Manna

Ans. Brown sugar - Molasses -

Quest 5<sup>th</sup> Does this article produce gripes?

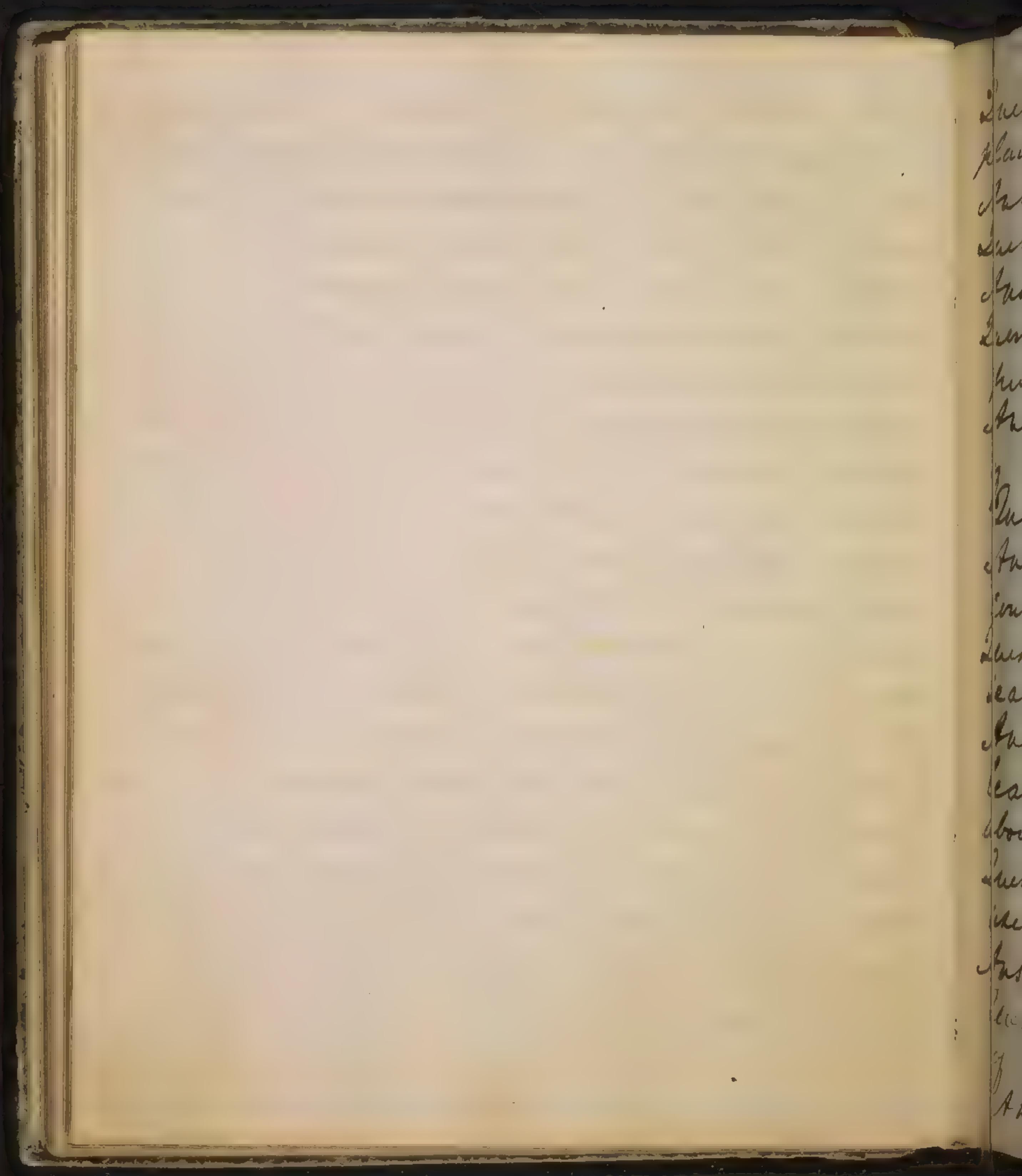
Ans. Yes - and flatulences -

Quest 6<sup>th</sup> What is the dose of Manna?

Ans. Two-ounces. more or less

+ Quest. when does this tree grow .  
etc. in the U.S.

- 20
- Quest. 7<sup>th</sup> what is the officinal name of the White Walnut. or Butternut +  
Ans. Juglans Cathartica or Cinerea in
- Quest. 8<sup>th</sup> what part is used in Medicine?  
Ans. The Inner Bark. Especially of the Root.  
from which an Extract is made -
- Quest. 9<sup>th</sup> with what other purgative is it sometimes united. to increase its activity.  
Ans. with Calomel. It was also used during the Revolutionary war. in this Country as a Substitute for Salap -
- Quest. 10<sup>th</sup> At what time of the year should the Extract from the bark be made  
Ans. In the Month of May or June -
- Quest. 11<sup>th</sup> what is the dose of Juglans. in  
Ans. 10. to 30 grains
- Quest. 12<sup>th</sup> what is the officinal name of the May Apple - or Mandrake -  
Ans. Podophyllum. Peltatum -
- Quest. 13<sup>th</sup> where does it grow -  
Ans. In the United States. abundantly -
- Quest. 14<sup>th</sup> what part is used in Medicine  
Ans. The Root -



Quest. 15<sup>th</sup> What Effect have the leaves of this plant upon the Human Body —

Ans — They are Poisonous —

Quest. 16<sup>th</sup> What Effect has the Fruit —

Ans — It is Esculent —

Quest. 17<sup>th</sup> Is it usually Combined with other purgatives —

Ans — Yes — with Calomel and Cup salts of Tartar —

Quest. 18<sup>th</sup> Is it slow in its operation —

Ans. Yes — slower but longer in its continuance than Galap. (Dr Coxe says)

Quest. 19<sup>th</sup> What is the most proper season for gathering the Root —

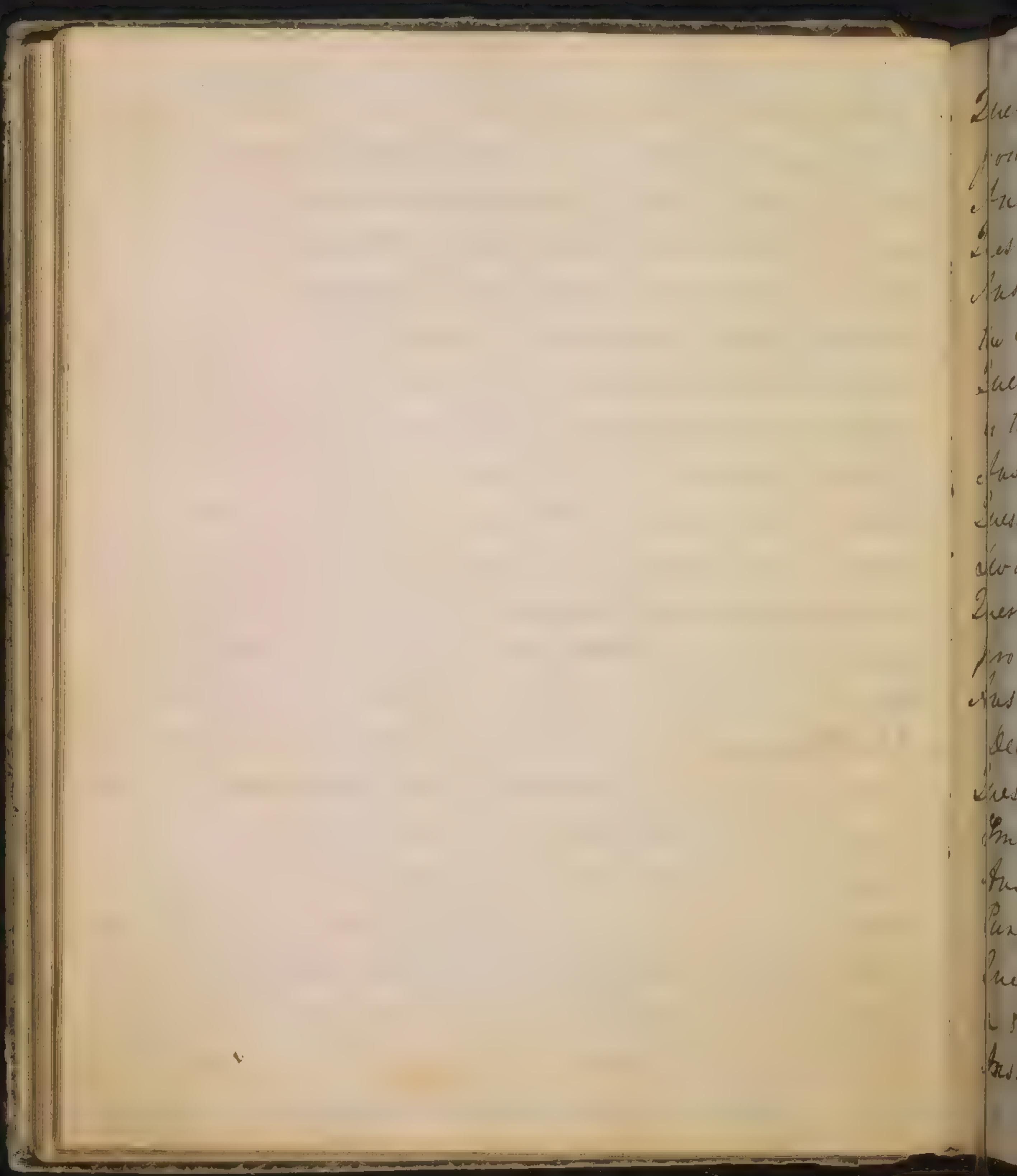
Ans — Late in the Autumn — when the leaves have turned yellow — and are about to drop off —

Quest. 20<sup>th</sup> Is the Extract of the Root used —

Ans — Yes — what is the dose — 15 to 20 grs

Quest. 21<sup>th</sup> What is the official name of Castor oil —

Ans. *Oleum Ricini*



Quest. 22<sup>nd</sup> what is the name of the plant from which this oil is obtained —  
Ans. Ricinus Communis - or Palma Christi

Quest. 28<sup>th</sup> where does it grow? —

Ans. In the E. and W. Indies, as well as in the Southern States of America N.

Quest. 24<sup>th</sup> From what part of the plant is the oil obtained? —

Ans — From the Seeds — by Expression —

Quest. 25<sup>th</sup> Will the Seeds themselves, when swallowed entire, purge? — Ans. Yes —

Quest. 26<sup>th</sup> In what manner is the oil procured from the Seeds? —

Ans — By Cold- and Hot Expression - or Decoction —

Quest. 27<sup>th</sup> What is the Colour - Taste - and Smell of Castor oil? —

Ans — It is of a Pale Straw Colour - when pure it has very little taste and smell —

Quest. 28<sup>th</sup> What Effect has Castor oil, when a drop or two of Croton oil is added to it? —

Ans — It increases the Activity of the Cr. Oil —

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Quest 29<sup>th</sup> How is Castor Oil usually administered?

23.

Ans - By floating it upon Mint Water. or  
Tinct Senna - or in the form of Emulsion.

Quest 30<sup>th</sup> How is the Oleagenous Mixture  
or Emulsion made?

Ans - Castor oil - 3ij

Gum:Arab:  $\frac{2}{3}$  aa 3ij  
Sach: Alb  $\frac{1}{3}$  ij

Ol: Menth: - gtt: X

Ag: Font: in  $\frac{3}{4}$  Vj

Quest 31<sup>th</sup> What is the dose of this mixture

Ans - a Table Spoonful - and repeat -

Quest 32 - What is the dose of Castor oil  
for a Young Child?

Ans - 1. Tea Spoonful - or more -

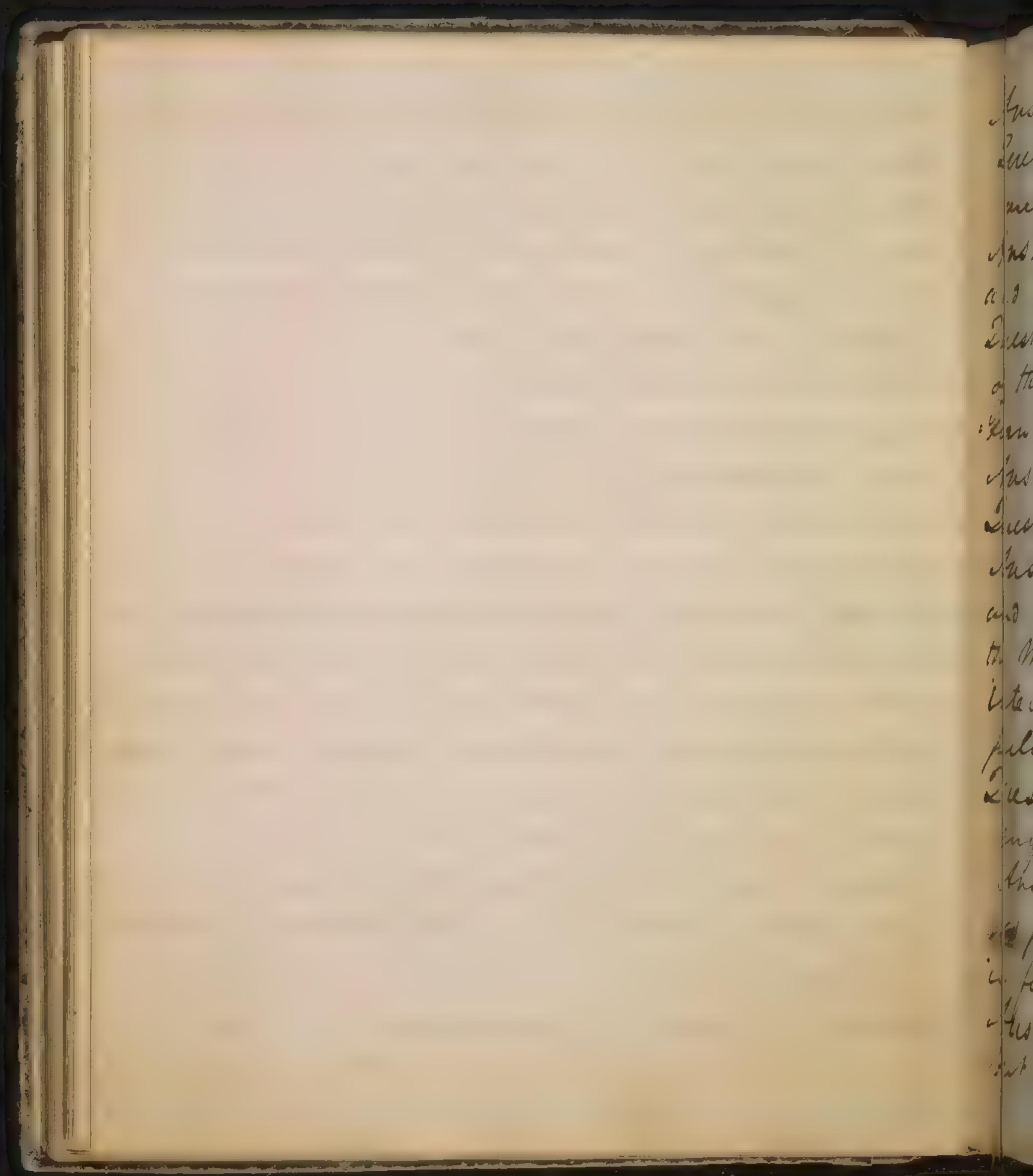
Quest 33 - And how to be prepared?

Ans - Mixed with Sugar and Warm Water -

Quest 34 - What is the officinal name  
of Rhubarb?

Ans - Radix. Rhei -

Quest 35<sup>th</sup> What part of the plant is used  
Medicinally -



Ans in The Root -

Quest. 36<sup>th</sup> How many varieties of the Root are to be met with?

Ans in Two - The Turkey or Russian -

and the East Indian - (or Chinese)

Quest. 37<sup>th</sup> what is the botanical name of the plant that affords the Turkey or Russian Species?

Ans - *Rheum Palmatum* -

Quest. 38<sup>th</sup> Describe this Species?

Ans in It is in small round pieces - heavy and compact in its texture - perforated in the middle with a hole - Colour - lively yellow interspersed with streaks of white - when pulverized of a brilliant buff - yellow colour

Quest. 39<sup>th</sup> Does Boiling Water, extract any of the Energetic qualities of Rhubarb?

Ans Yes - Quest 40<sup>th</sup> And what Effect does produce upon Rhubarb when Eighteen in form of Decoction

Ans in Makes it more bitter, and astringent but destroys its purgative power -



Quest. 41<sup>st</sup> Does Alcohol Extract any of its  
pungent qualities - 25

Ans. Yes. (See Tart Rhubarb)

Quest. 42<sup>nd</sup> what are the different modes  
of Exhibiting Rhubarb -

Ans. In form of Infusion sometimes - Tinct -  
Syrup - and Powder -

Quest. 43<sup>rd</sup> what is the dose of the Powder of Rhub.  
Ans. 20- to 30. grains - and given often in  
combination with the Neutral Salt.

Quest. 44<sup>th</sup> what is the dose of Syrup and Tinct.  
Ans. From an Ounce. to two Ounces -

Quest. 45<sup>th</sup> what Effect has Tonicfaction upon  
Rhubarb<sup>2</sup>.

Ans - Increases its Astringent. but diminishes  
its pungent Properties -

Quest. 46 What is the Botanical name of the  
Plant affording the E. Indian - or Chinese variety  
Ans. *Rheum Undulatum* -

Quest. 47<sup>th</sup> what are the general characteristics  
of this variety of Rhubarb.

Ans - Usually in long flattened pieces. heavier  
harder. more compact than Turkey Rhub: Seldom

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perforated. Smell stronger. taste more nauseous.  
Marked by fewer white streaks. and when  
pulverized. of a redder shade than Turkey Rhubarb:  
Quest 48. What are the general indications of  
good Rhubarb?

Ans. Its whitish. hoary Yellow Colour. and  
possessing in a great degree its peculiar Odour.  
Quest. 49<sup>th</sup> What are the substances Incompat-  
Ans. Alkalies. Alk. Earths. or Neutral Salts (then  
why recommend them to be conyoint with Rhubarb)!!!  
Quest. 50<sup>th</sup> What is the officinal name  
of Senna?

Ans. Capia Senna

Quest. 51<sup>st</sup> Where does Senna come from.

Ans. From Alexandria. in Egypt. to Europe.  
and thence to the U.S.

Quest. 52<sup>nd</sup> What part of the plant is used  
medicinally.

Ans. Leaves. and follicles.

Quest. 53<sup>rd</sup> Of what Shape. and Colour are the  
leaves of Senna?

Ans. Oblong-pointed at the End. and of a lively  
yellowish green Colour

+ Also for the same purpose - Camomiles -  
Ginger Coriander Fennel &c -

Quest. 54<sup>th</sup> Have they any Taste or Smell?

27

Ans. Taste. Bitter. Sub-acid. nauseous. Smell faint.

Quest. 55<sup>th</sup> What is the peculiar Purgative principle of Senna called?

Ans. Cathartin.

Quest. 56<sup>th</sup> Is Senna Soluble in water and in Spirit.

Ans. Yes. in both but boiling it with water deprives it of its Purgative Power.

Quest. 57<sup>th</sup> Is it a certain Purgative. Yes.

Quest. 58<sup>th</sup> What Medicines & Substances are often used in combination with Senna.

Ans. Manna. Salt. Sugar. Molasses. And sometimes the Root of Liquorice to prevent griping (Viz. Dr John Redman Coxe)

Quest. 59<sup>th</sup> Is Senna prescribed in substance.

Ans. very rarely - but when given in this form. the dose is about the drachm.

Quest. 60<sup>th</sup> How is it most usually prescribed.

Ans. In the form of Infusion - VIZ. 3j of the leaves to a pint of water (boiling) and thus prepared give a Wine Glass full. Every hour. until the effect is produced.



Quest. 61<sup>st</sup> - What is the Botanical name<sup>27</sup> of the American Senna?

Ans - Capsia Marylandica

Quest. 62 - Is this Species similar in its properties to Capsia Senna?

Ans. Yes - but not so active.

Quest. 63 - What is the dose. Ans. like C. Senna.

Quest. 64<sup>th</sup> - what is the Botanical name of Salap -

Ans. Convolvulus. Salapa - also - Ipomoea Macrocarpha - Ipomoea - Salapa - - officinalis name. Radix. Salapa -

Quest. 65<sup>th</sup> - Where does this Species of Convolvulus grow -

Ans. In Mexico - and Vera-Cruz -

Quest. 66 - what Part is used in Medicine

Ans. The Root.

Quest. 67<sup>th</sup> - Describe its appearance -

Ans - It is usually in Transverse Slices - covered with a black wrinkled Bark - grey internally - and marked with blackish stripes.

Quest. 68<sup>th</sup> - Has it Taste - and Smell -

Ans. Yes - Both are nauseous - and when

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Swallowed it creates a sensation of heat in the Throat -

Quest. 69<sup>th</sup> - What is the colour of Salap. when Powd<sup>2</sup> Ans - of a yellowish grey -

Quest. 70<sup>th</sup> - What is the proper menstruum of Salap  
Ans - Proof Spirit -

Quest. 71<sup>st</sup> - What are the several officinal preparations of Salap -

Ans - Pulv. Salap. Comp: Consisting of Salap. and Crenor Tartar ground together to a fine powder -  
Ext. Salap: and Tinct. Salap -

Quest. 72 - In which proximate principle does the greatest purgative property reside -

Ans - In the Resin - or Magister. (sometimes so called) which in small doses produces griping -

Quest. 73<sup>rd</sup> - How is Salap usually administered -

Ans - In Form of Powder. to the amount of about 10. to 30 grains -

Quest. 74<sup>th</sup> - What is the officinal name of  
[Scammony: ]

Ans - Convolvulus Scammonia -

Quest. 75. What is Scammony -

Ans. It is a Concrete-gum Resin obtained

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from incision made into the Root of the Plant. Con: Scam:

Quest. 76<sup>th</sup> where does the Plant grow.

Ans. It is a Native of Turkey in Asia.

Quest. 77<sup>th</sup> where does the best Scammony come from.

Ans. It is Imported from Aleppo —

Quest. 78 — what are the Properties or Appearances of Scammony?

Ans. It is in light Spongy Masses - of a greyish black colour - having a bitter sub-acrid taste - and an unpleasant Smell -

Quest. 79 — Has the Dried Root any Purgative Quality - Ans — It is so - Said —

Quest. 80<sup>th</sup> with what other Articles is it usually prescribed?

Ans — with Calomel - aloes - Cremon Tart -

Quest. 81 — what is the Dose of Scammony -

Ans. From. 3. to 10 grains —

Quest. 82. What is the Botanical name of the Aloe

Ans. Aloe Pectinata

Quest. 83. What is Aloes.

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Ans. An Extract or Gum Resin —

Quest. 84 — How many varieties of this Extract is met with in the Shops —

Ans. Three — <sup>1<sup>st</sup> Aloe *Spicata*, *Socotrina* *Pefoliata*. Cape. or *Socotrina* *Aloes* — <sup>2<sup>nd</sup> Aloe *Bulgaria*, *Hepatica*, Common or *Barbadoes* *Aloes* — <sup>3<sup>rd</sup> Aloe *Catalina*, *Fetida*, *Caballine* or *Horse* *Aloes* — The last chiefly employed by Farriers —</sup></sup></sup>

Quest. 85 — of these varieties, which is the Best.

Ans — The *Socotrina* is the Purest. and Best

Quest. 86 — How can it be distinguished —

Ans. It is in small pieces of a reddish brown Colour. Easily powdered. and then of a brilliant golden Colour — Its taste bitter and disagreeable. Though slightly Aromatic. and its Smell somewhat like Myrrh —

Quest. 87 — How is the Extract obtained —

Ans — By boiling the leaves of the Plant in Water. until it becomes of a dark colour and then Evaporating to dryness —

Quest 89<sup>th</sup> — Does long continued decoction render it inert. ~~yes~~ *Ans* — yes —

Quest. 90<sup>th</sup> — What is its Proper Solvent?

X Aloes. the basis of many of the Anti bilious  
purging Pills. & also Patent Medicines  
Andersons Pills. Aloes. & Salap.

Hooper Pills. Monk. Aloes. Sulph Iron. Camelia Bark  
Fothergill's Pills. Aloes. Sassafras. Colocynth. & —

Answer Proof Spirit -

Quest. 91<sup>th</sup> How is Aloes usually administered -

Ans. In form of Pills - Either alone or combined with other Purgatives viz. Sennamony Gamboge - Calomel - Rhubarb.

Quest. 92. What is the dose of Aloes -

Ans. 5. to 15 grains -

Quest. 93. What portion of the Intestinal Canal does it more particularly affect -

Ans. The Large Intestines -

Quest. 94<sup>th</sup> What is the composition of the medicine called Nira - Piera

Ans. Aloes. and Canella Alba X

Quest - 95 - What is the Botanical name of the tree from which Gamboge is obtained -

Ans. Italagmitis Gambogiaides -

Quest. 96<sup>th</sup> What is Gamboge -

Ans. Concrete Gum Resin - obtained by exudation from the tree above mentioned -

Quest. 97 - Where does it come from -

Ans. From the E. Indies -

Quest. 98 - What is its appearance -

Ans. It comes in large rolls or cakes - of a

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deep yellow colour - with very little smell or taste - and when broken - it shew a shiny polished fracture - 32

Quest. 99 - Is it a powerful Cathartic -

Ans. Yes - and not unfrequently acts as an Emetic - In moderate doses. it acts mildly -

Quest. 100 - With what other purgatives is it usually prescribed -

Ans. With Calomel. Jalap. Aloe &c -

Quest. 101 - What is the dose of Gamboge.

Ans. From. 2. to 3. grains - and this to be repeated. until - or if full purging is required -

Quest. 102 - What is the botanical name of Colocynth

Ausum Cucumis. Colocynthis. Cologuintia  
Bitter Apple. Bitter Cucumber -

Quest. 103 - Where does the Plant which yields this fruit grow -

Ans. In Turkey -

Quest. 104 - Describe the Properties and appearance of this Article -

It is said that Colocynth applied around the  
Region of the Navel. will Equally display  
its purgative Effects —

Aus - It is about the size of an Orange. <sup>33</sup> the pulpy part, freed from the Rind and Seeds, is the part used Medicinally - This part when dry has no Smell and is very light and Spongy - but has an extremely Nauseous and Bitter taste.

Quest. 105 - Is this Article Drastic in its Effect.

Aus. Yes. and Called a Hydroge Cathartic.

Quest. 106 - How is Colocynth administered

Aus. Either in Powder or Comp: Extract.

Quest. 107 <sup>th</sup> what is the Dose of Colocynth.

Aus. From. 4. to 6 grains - triturated ~~x~~ with Guummy - farinaceous Substances.

Quest. 108 <sup>th</sup> with what other articles is it usually Coupling in Prescriptions

Aus - Aloes - Calomel. Rhubarb -

Quest. 109 - What is the botanical Name of the plant from which Elaterium is obt<sup>ed</sup>

Aus. Momordica Elaterium - or Cucumis

Agrestis - Wild. or Squinting Cucumber.

Quest. 110 <sup>th</sup> what is Elaterium -

Aus. An Inspissated Juice - or Extract -

Quest. 111 <sup>th</sup> where does the plant grow - South of Europe

X Is Called. from Melampus, And the Daughter  
of an Eastern Monarch with it.

Quest. 112. From what Part of the Plant is the <sup>34</sup> Extract or Elaterium procured —

Ans. From the Juice around the Seeds. The substance which subsides from this liquor obtained without Prepuce. is Elaterium

Quest. 113. Describe the Fruit —

Ans. Oblong in Shape. an Inch or two in Length. covered with Prickly Hair. and when nearly ripe. burst. and scatters its Seeds with violence —

Quest. 114<sup>th</sup>. Describe the Extract —

Ans. It is in little cakes. or broken Pieces. of a green. Colour. having a bitter and somewhat acid taste. and when pure. light. Easily powdered. and Inflammable —

Quest. 115. What is the Name of the Active Principle of Elaterium —

Ans. Elatin — Quest. 116. The Dose Ans. 18. of

Quest. What is the Dose of the Extract —

Ans. Two grains. given Graddation —

Quest. 116. What is the Botanical Name of Black Hellebore —

Ans. Helleborus. Niger. or Melampodium

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Quest. 117 - What Part of this Plant is used. Ans. <sup>35</sup> The Fibres of the Root -

Quest. 118. Describe the Appearance and Prop<sup>ties</sup> -  
Ans. The Fibres are the thickens of straw - corrugated - of a deep black colour outside and of a whitish yellow within - Unpleasant smell - and bitter acrid taste -

Quest. 119 - Do Water. and Alcohol act upon it.  
Ans. Yes - but the Spirit. Solut: more powerful.

Quest. 120 - How is it Prescribed -

Ans. are sometimes in Powder - but more generally in form of Tinct: and Extract - or in the form of Decoction -

Quest. 121 - What are the Doses of these different Preparations -

Ans. of Powd. Root. 10. to 15 gr - of Tinct 10. to 15 drops - of Extract 2 to 3 grs - of Decoc-  
tion 3 jij. of Root to a pint of water - dose  
a Table Spoonful -

Quest. 122 - What is the officinal name  
of Calomel

Ans. Sub. Mer. Hyd. aq - or Proto-Cloride of Mer-

Quest. 123 - How is it Prepared -

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Ans. - By rubbing in a glass Mortar - Corrosive Sublimate - and Purified Mercury or Quick-silver together - till the metallic globules disappear and then subjecting it to repeated Sublimation - and then to be washed with water to get rid of any Corrosive Sublimate that may be mixed with the Calomel thus obtained - Also. from - Dilute Nitrous Acid - Quick silver - Muriate of Soda - and Boiling water - .

Quest. 124 - What are the Appearances and Properties of Calomel -

Ans. - It is in the form of short prismatic crystals - tasteless - white - inodorous - colourless - when exposed to the light - Equally insoluble in water - and <sup>in</sup> Alcohol -

Quest. 125. What is the Dose of Calomel

Ans. 10- to 20 grains - for a child - 4 to 5 gr

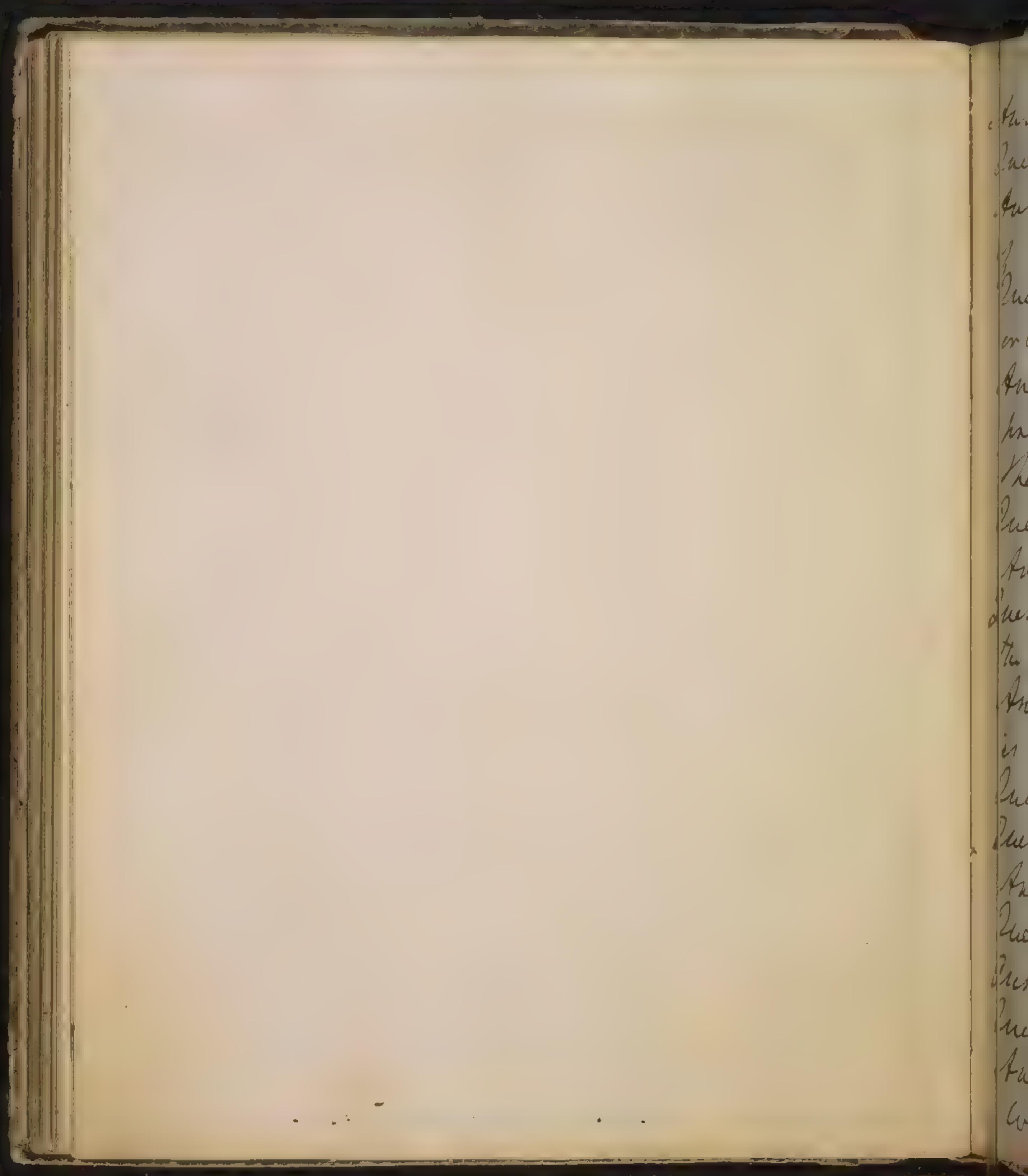
Quest 126 - How should it be given -

Ans - In Syrup. or in Form of Pills -

Quest. 127 <sup>in</sup> Is the Rock Sulphur - or common Drimstone used as Medicine

Ans. No - But when sublimed it is -

Quest. 128 - Ans when sublimed, what is it called



Ans - Flowers of Sulphur -

Quest. 129 - what is the Sulphur Sotum  
Ans - Sulphur - boiled with water to free it  
of the Acid - and then Dried -

Quest. 130 - what is Sulphur - Precipitation -  
or Lac: Sulphuris -

Ans - Sulphur: boiled with an Alkali and  
precipitated by an Acid - (Muriatic). It is  
therefore a hydrate of Sulphur - <sup>lime</sup>

Quest. 131 - with what article is it Prescribed  
Ans - Cremor Tart.

Quest. 132 - Is there much difference between  
the Sulp. Sotum - and Lac: Sulph:

Ans - But little - The Colour of Lac Sulph:  
is of a dirty white - Sulph Lat: Yellow -

Quest. 133 - what is the Dose - ʒij. ʒfp. ʒij

Quest. 134 - what is Magnesia -

Ans. Alkaline Earth - or Metallic oxyd -

Quest. 135 - In what form is it Prescribed -

Ans - In the State of Carbonate - or Calc: Mag -

Quest. 136 - Describe its appearance -

Ans - A. light. Impalpable Powder - modorous  
white. with an Alkaline taste -

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Quest. 137. How is Calcined Magnesia Prepared -  
Ans. By decomposing Carb. Mag. of its Carb: Acid. by Heat  
Called also. Magnesia Nosta -

Quest 138. What is the Dose of Magnesia -  
Ans. From 3*j* - to 3*j*  $\frac{1}{2}$  in Water or Milk -  
And the best way to thoroughly mixt. is to throw it  
upon the top or surface of the water. or Milk. and  
let it settle to the bottom of the Cup. or Vessel -  
then stir it together. In this way. prepared. the  
mixture is smooth. and free from lumps -

Quest. 139.<sup>th</sup> What is the officinal Name of  
Epsom Salts -

Ans. Sulphas. Magnesia. Mag. vitriolata. Sal:  
(catharticum amarum &c -

Quest: 140. Describe its characteristics -

Ans. In small needle like crystals. nauseous  
and bitter to the taste - when Pure Explosive -  
Soluble in water. not in Alcohol. more sol.  
uble in hot water (boiling) -

Quest 141. What is the dose of Epsom Salts.

Ans. 3*j* to 3*j*  $\frac{1}{2}$  -

Quest. 142. What is the officinal Name of  
Glauber's Salts. Ans - Sulphas Soda -

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Quest. 143 - Describe its Characteristics -

Ans - In large transparent-prismatic Crystals -  
a bitter and nauseous taste - like Epsom Salt -  
with regard to Solubility in water - and alcohol -

Quest. 144 - What is the dose of Glauber Salt -

Ans - From 3*gr.* to 3*ij.* and often United with  
Epsom Salt

## "Enemata"

Quest. 1<sup>st</sup> - What are Enemata.

Ans - Medicines - or Medicated Substances - thrown  
per Anum into the Bowels - to Excite Discharge  
or facilitate the operation of Cathartics -

Quest. 2<sup>nd</sup> - How are they divided -

Ans - Into. Purgative - and Anodyne - Em*ts*

Quest. 3<sup>rd</sup> - What articles are used as Enemata -

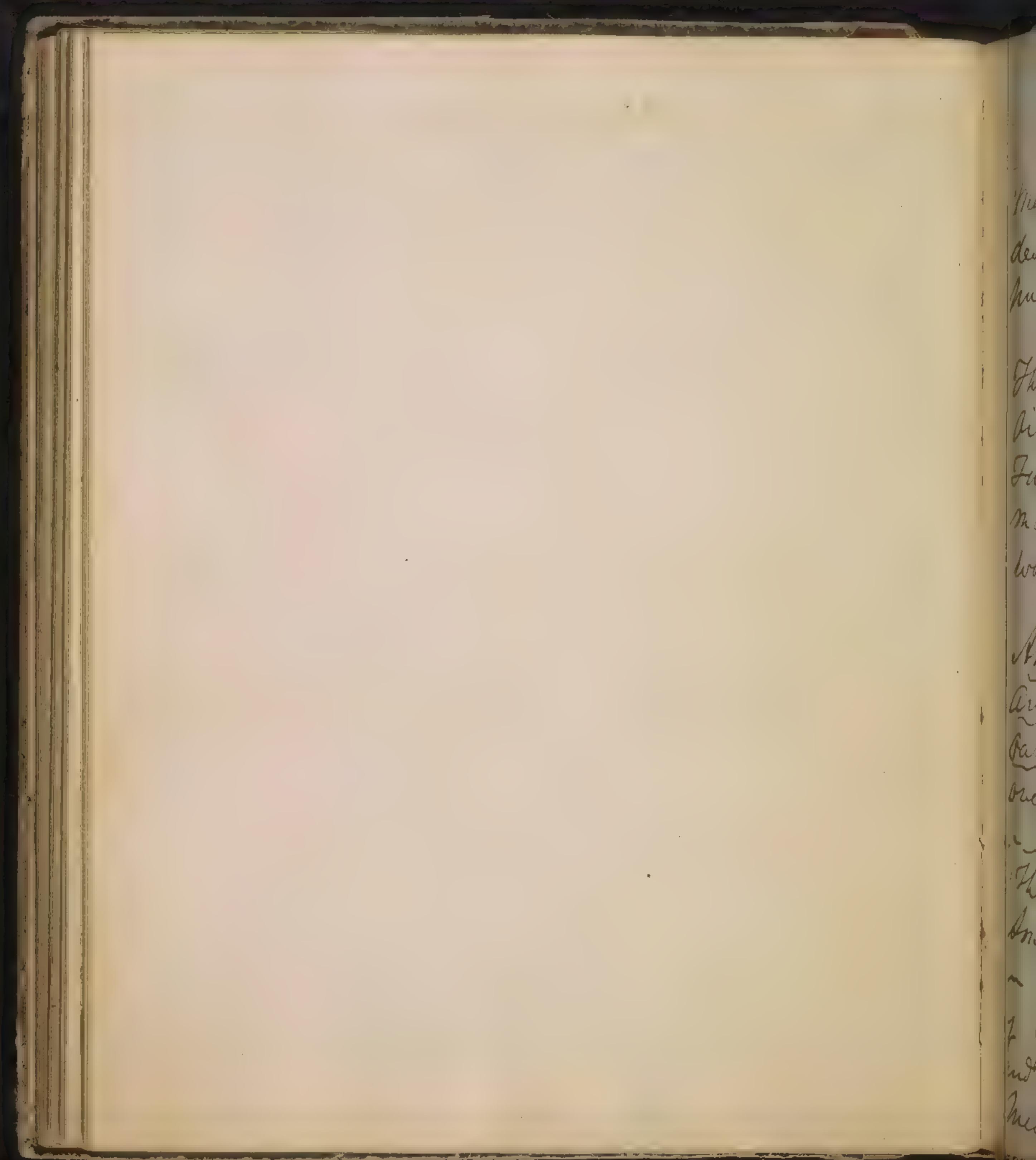
Ans. Any Purgative - viz. Epsom Salt - C. oil  
Infusion of Senna - Galap - Salt and water -  
Salt. Sweet oil - and Molasses -

Quest. 4<sup>th</sup> - What is a Suppository -

Ans. a Solid medicinal Substance Prepared  
within the Rectum viz. Soap. Candle & Opium -

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- Quest. 5<sup>th</sup> In what manner are they administered 40  
Ans. with a Syringe - Pipe & Bladder -  
Quest. 6<sup>th</sup> What quantity is to be prescribed -  
Ans. about 3 times the amount of the same  
article taken by the Mouth -  
Quest. 7<sup>th</sup> How much in bulk. prescribed to a Child.  
Ans. about one 4<sup>th</sup> compared with the quan-  
tity prescribed to an Adult -  
Quest. 8<sup>th</sup> How much for an Adult.  
Ans. From a Pint - to a Quart. Sometimes -  
Quest. 9<sup>th</sup> How are Anodyne Enemata given -  
Ans. In the same way as stated above - and  
the Proportion of the Anodyne substance or  
article. the same. namely. 3 times as much  
as by the Mouth. but the quantity of Fluid  
less. of course -



## Inthelmintics.

41

Med'cines. which have the property of  
destroying Worms, or causing their Exp.  
pulsion from the Alimentary Canal -

These. either drastic purgatives - or Calomel  
oil, Senna - salts & - or Camphor -  
Turpentine - or those which sometimes  
manifest Specific Effects upon the  
Worms Existing in the Alimentary Canal -

Anthelmintics Poppy. Chenopodium  
Anthelminticum - (cornseed) Jerusalem  
Pak. an herbaceous plant - grows all  
over America - in old fields. gravel - rubble  
& - Parts used - the Seed - and leaves  
the whole Plant poppies - a strong  
smell - bitter - acid - and aromatic taste  
- The seed - contain a large quantity  
of Essential, and volatile oil - penetrating  
and pungent - in which resides the  
medicinal properties - very active -

It is administered thus - Expressed juice -  
Infusion of Leaves. and seeds - and the  
Palvenged seeds - and the Essential oil

The Expressed Juice is given in the dose of  
a Table spoonful - 2. or 3 times a day  
to a Child. 3. or 4 years old -

The Infusion - a handful of the Leaves 2  
seeds. to a quart of Milk - a wine glass  
ful. 3 times a day -

Palvenged seeds. tea spoonful. in  
Syrup. or Molasses. Night and Morning

The Essential oil the most usual form  
Dose from 2 to 8 drops - to children under  
2 years - from 8. to 12. or 15. to those. under  
8 years. 20. or 30. to adults -

Surrounds 1. Part of the oil. 2. of Salap - with  
32 parts of dimpled Syrup of Rhubarb -  
very good -

Ipigella Marylandica Carolina Tuck  
Root - or Indian. Tuck-root

42  
Perennial Plant. grows wild in N. America - from Maryland - to E. Florida - Part used - the Plant and Root. the Root particularly - for the expulsion of the Scorpionides - Dose - 15 or 20. grs - or in the form of Infusion - Sometimes dangerous - Some think small doses more so - than large ones - To be so - apt to produce nervous affections - Purgative exhibits after wards - It exerts a harmotic effect - and a slafation one - the former destroys the bowels - the latter - expels them - The Root consists of a number of blackish fibres - forming a bunch - they come to us here from the South - in bunches about 2 feet long - with the leaves and stems - Taste - mild - and slightly hauwoos - Apt to affect the brain -

Polyodium Filix Mas Male Fern -  
a perennial plant - grows in Europe

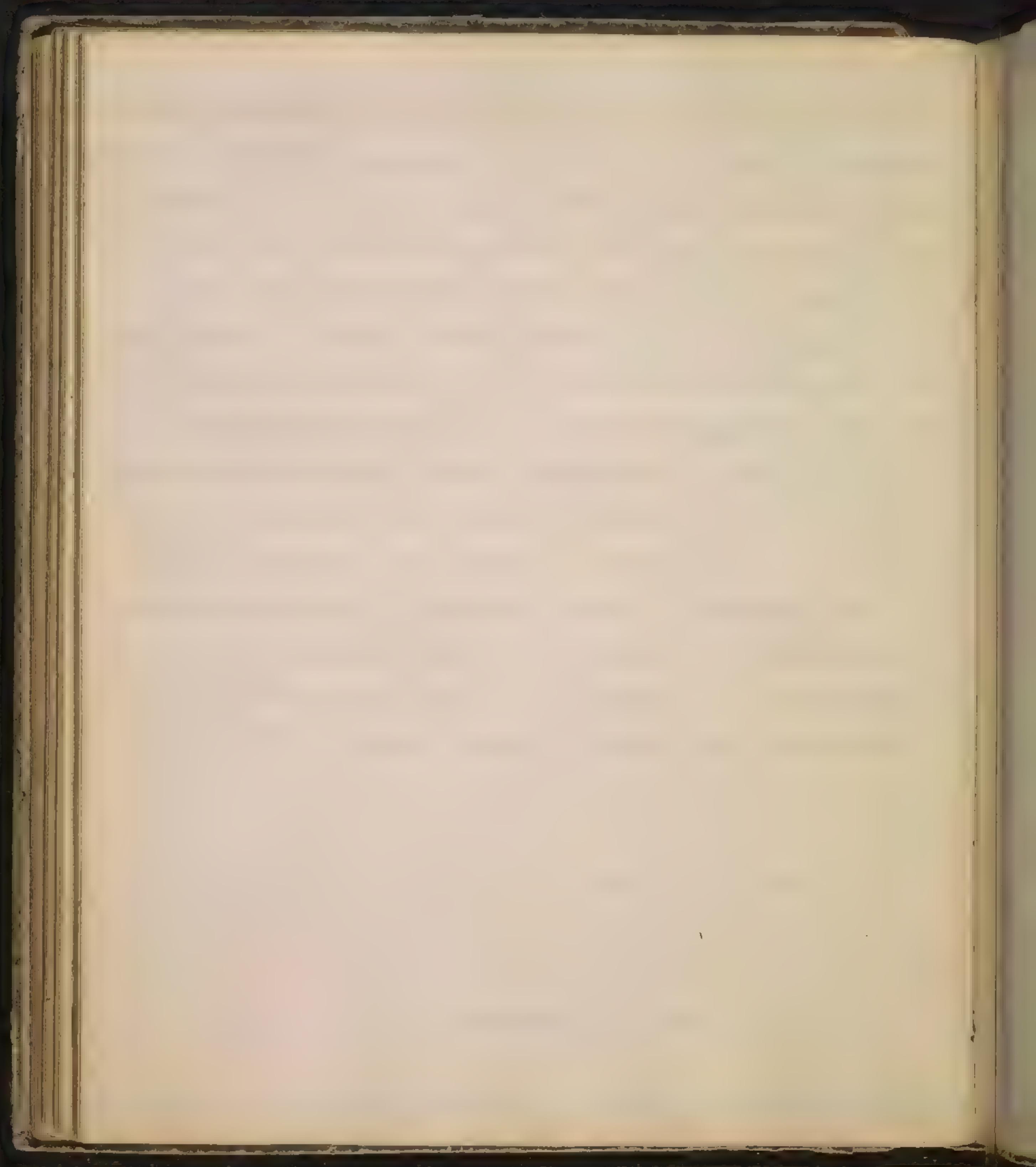
in shady places. Parts used are the root and unexpanded buds - the root about the size of the finger - knotty. brown. scaly externally. white internally - from 6 to 8 inches long - smell disagreeable. Taste harsh and bitter - Dose. 3j. to 3jj. afterwards purged off - an old antihelminth. Dioscorides used it - Paracelsus. again - Henneph wand and others used it - for expelling taenia, both - cata and Cucurbitina - Mr Peschier of Geneva (an Apothecary) has obtained an Ethereal brick of Male fern buds, of a oily consistency - by digesting the buds in Sulphuric Ether - Dose 8. to 30 drops. mixed with an extraction substance to form pills - Each pill to contain one drap.

Follicos Purpureos Cow-hage - a plant growing in the E. and W. Indies and in S. America - Parts used - the spiculae - or Hair of the Pods - Pod about 4 inches long beset with short

and stiff brown Hair - which when applied to the skin - produce intolerable Itching - It is operation Mechanical - useful in Expelling the "umbrae teres" - Prepared for use - by dipping the hair in Syrup or Molasses - and wash a knife scraping off the Hair with the Syrup - dose - tea spoonful or Table spoonful - in the Morning followed by a Cathartic —

Stannum Tin - found in Katzen in the state of Oppydo - or Delfshurst in Germany - England - France - Filings used -  $\frac{3}{4}$  lb. or so - incorporated with Syrup -

Muriate of Soda - Common salt -



44



45

\* Quest. qd. Is. this Salt Soluble -  
ans - yes -

Diuretics

Ques. 1<sup>st</sup> What are Diuretics -

Ans - Medicines that promote the urinary discharge -

Ques. 2<sup>nd</sup> What are the Principle Diuretics?

Ans. W<sup>t</sup> water alone - Whey - Buttermilk - water Mellow Seeds - Sub. Carb. of Soda - Sub: Carb. of Potash - Acetate of Potash - Cream of Tartar Soluble Tartar Etc

Ques. 3<sup>rd</sup> What is the dose of Sub: Carb: Soda -

Ans. 10. grs -

Ques. 4<sup>th</sup> What is the dose of Sub: Carb: of Potash (as a Diuretic) -

Ans - 20. to 30 grains - Twice or more a day -

Ques. 5<sup>th</sup> What is the dose of Acetate of Potash -

Ans. 3j. to 3ij -

Ques. 6<sup>th</sup> By what other name is this article called -

Ans. Sal: Diureticus -

Ques. 7<sup>th</sup> What is the dose of ~~Acetate of Potash~~ -

Ans. 3j to 3ij -

Ques. 8<sup>th</sup> What is the chemical name -

Ans. Tartrate of Potash - X

Key. (ydm - Spirit of Sulph. Ether  
Comp. (which means). Sulph. Eth.  
Ether - & Theral oil -

Yds of Sulph. Ether - Sulph. Ether  
and Alcania (

Sept. 10<sup>th</sup>

47-

What is the dose of Cream of Tartar —  
Ans. 3j to 3j; in a quart of water —  
Quest. 11<sup>th</sup> Is this salt soluble —  
Ans. No — very insoluble —  
~~what is the~~

Nitre. Salt petre. Nitræ Potassa —  
a salt found in large quantities in  
nature — E Indies — Spain — Kingdom  
of Naples — and in old walls — on  
the surface of which it effloresces —  
— Form — crystalline — often flattened — white  
transparent — unalterable in the air —  
without odour — a cool sharp taste  
followed by one slightly bitter —  
dissolves in 5 parts of cold — and in its  
own weight of boiling water — insoluble  
in alcohol. Dose. 3j. to xx gr in a  
pint of mucilaginous drink —



48



49



50



51







53.



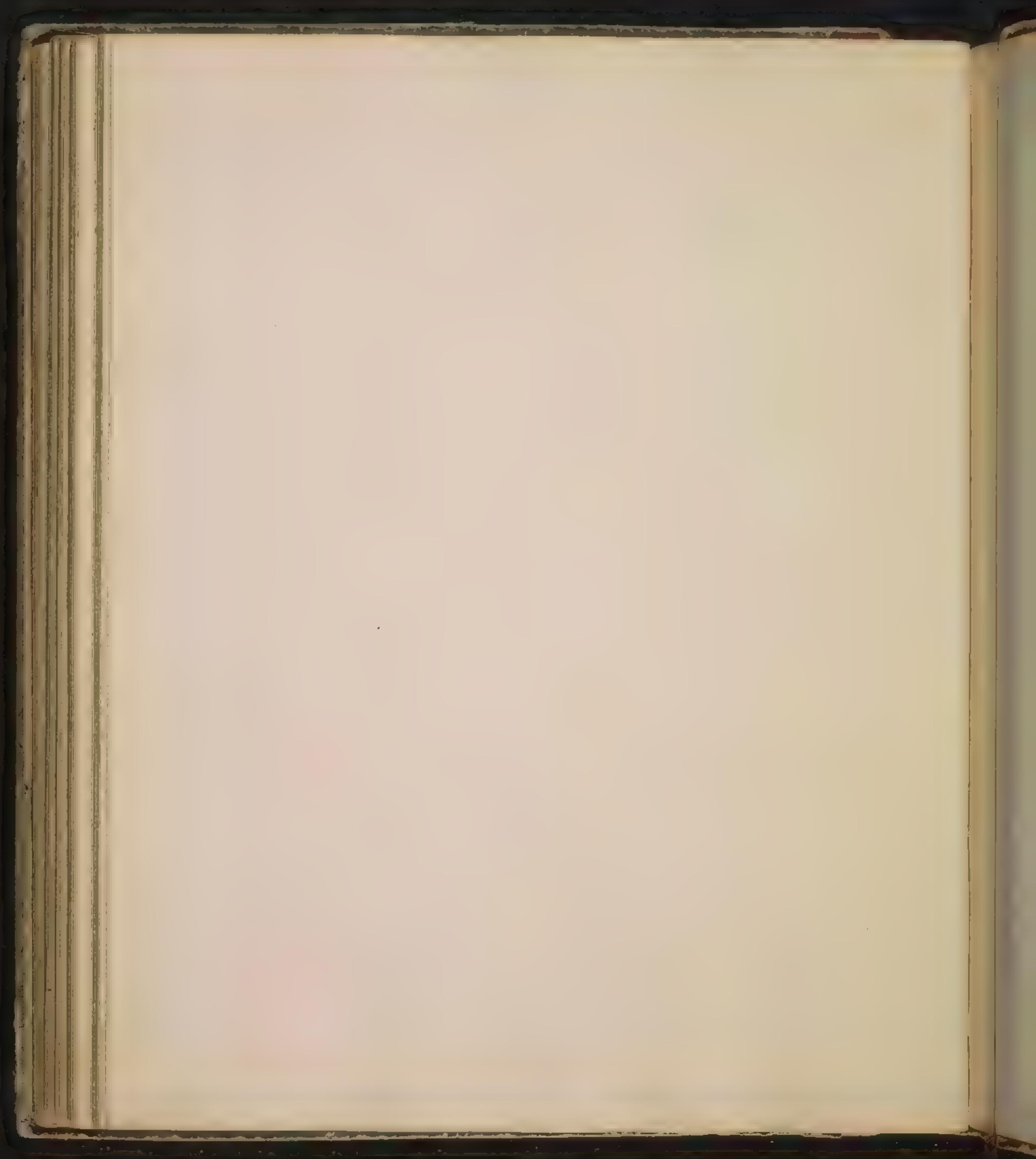








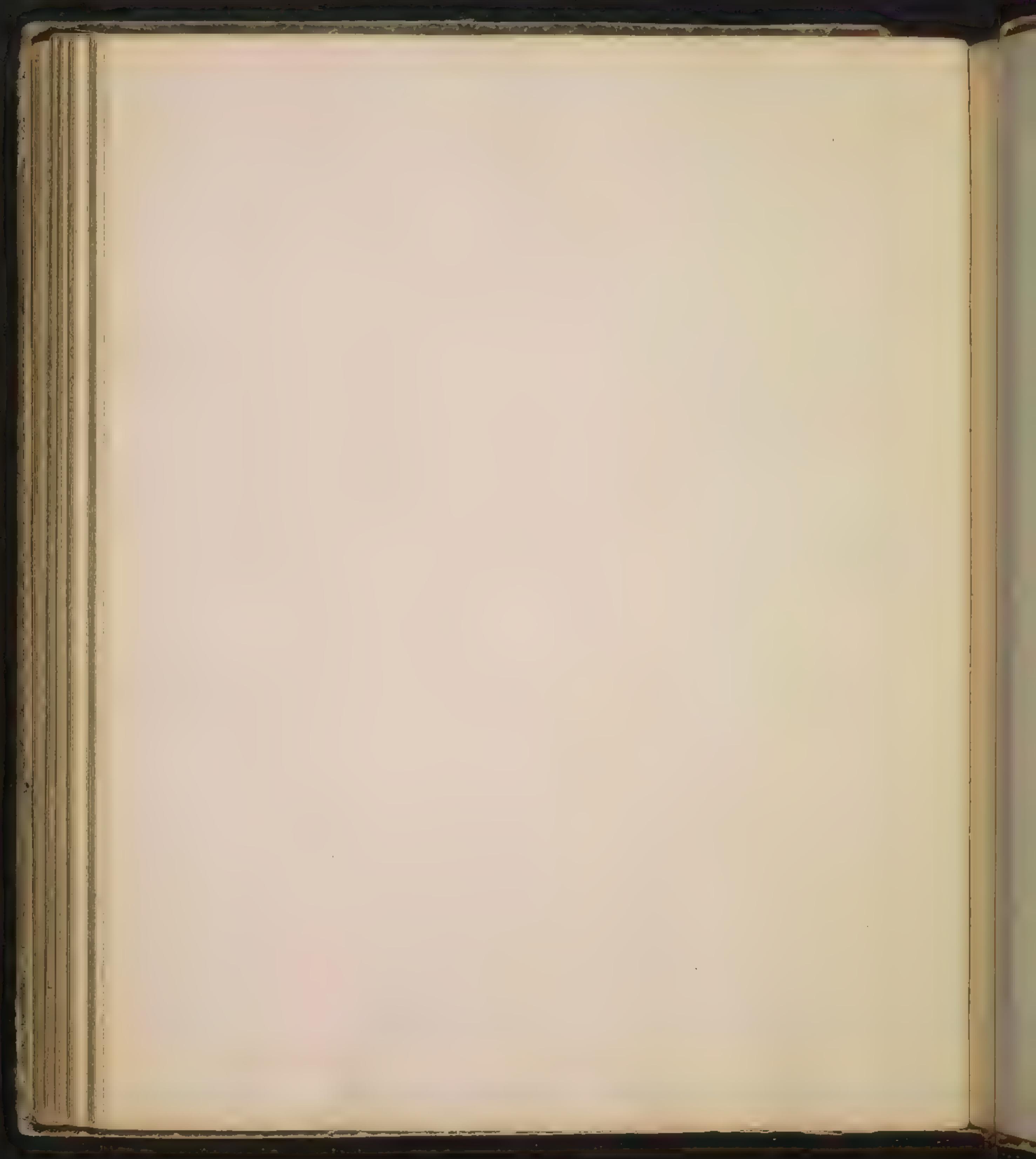




























62.

























